

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

CHRISTOPHER MICHAEL MALONEY,
Plaintiff,
v.
ALLSTATE INDEMNITY CO.,
Defendant.

No. 2:20-cv-2523-MCE-KJN PS
ORDER RE: EXTENSION OF TIME
(ECF No. 8.)

The court is in receipt of plaintiff's motion for extension of time. (ECF No. 8.) However, plaintiff does not specify for what matter he needs more time. There are no pending dispositive motions, and the only upcoming deadlines deal with scheduling of the case. (See ECF No. 2, the order setting status conference, at ¶¶ 3-5.) Given that plaintiff is incarcerated, and given that defendants have just recently requested permission to confer with plaintiff other than in person, the court will extend the deadline for the parties to confer over their Rule 26 mandatory disclosures. (See Id. at ¶ 3.) The parties shall have until February 28, 2021, to complete this process, and the court will include a copy of Rule 26 with this order.

The parties are obligated to file a joint status report for case scheduling (see id. at ¶ 5) by May 13, 2021. The status (pretrial scheduling) conference, currently set for Thursday, May 20, 2021, is vacated, and the court will issue the scheduling order based on the joint status report. See Local Rule 230(l).

Additionally, the court notes from plaintiff's motion that he appears to have been transferred to Avenal State Prison. Currently, plaintiff's address is listed as DVI in the court's docket. The court will direct the Clerk to update plaintiff's address. However, plaintiff should note for the future that he is to notify the court of any change of address in a separate document captioned for this case and entitled "Notice of Change of Address." A notice of change of address must be properly served on other parties. Service of documents at the address of record for a party is fully effective. See L.R. 182(f). A party's failure to inform the court of a change of address may result in the imposition of sanctions including dismissal of the action.

Since it is unclear whether plaintiff has access to a copy of the court's local rules, the Clerk will be directed to send plaintiff a copy along with this order.

Finally, given the fact of plaintiff's incarceration, the court will issue additional orders to align certain procedures in this case with those typical for incarcerated litigants.

ORDER

It is HEREBY ORDERED that:

1. The parties shall have until February 28, 2021, to confer regarding their Rule 26 mandatory disclosures;
2. The status (pretrial scheduling) conference, currently set for Thursday, May 20, 2021, is VACATED;
3. The parties are obligated to file a joint status report regarding case scheduling no later than May 13, 2021;
4. The Clerk of the Court is directed to change plaintiff's address to reflect his being incarcerated at Avenal State Prison;
5. The Clerk of the Court is also directed to serve on plaintiff a copy of the Local Rules of Court;
6. Unless otherwise ordered, all motions to dismiss, motions for summary judgment, motions concerning discovery, motions pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 7, 11, 12, 15, 41, 55, 56, 59 and 60, and E.D. Cal. R. 110, shall be briefed pursuant to L.R. 230(l). Failure to timely oppose such a motion may be deemed a waiver of opposition to the

1 motion. See L.R. 230(l). Opposition to all other motions need be filed only as
2 directed by the court;

3 7. If plaintiff is released from prison while this case is pending, any party may request
4 application of the other provisions of L.R. 230 in lieu of L.R. 230(l). Until such a
5 motion is granted, L.R. 230(l) will govern all motions described in #6 above
6 regardless of plaintiff's custodial status. See L.R. 102(d);

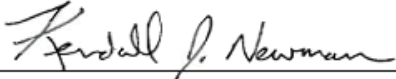
7 8. Pursuant to Rand v. Rowland, 154 F.3d 952, 957 (9th Cir. 1998) (en banc), and
8 Klinge v. Eikenberry, 849 F.2d 409 (9th Cir. 1988), the court hereby informs
9 plaintiff of the following requirements for opposing a motion for summary judgment
10 pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 56. Such a motion is a request for an order for judgment in
11 favor of the defendant without trial. A defendant's motion for summary judgment will
12 set forth the facts that the defendant contends are not reasonably subject to dispute and
13 that entitle the defendant to judgment. To oppose a motion for summary judgment,
14 plaintiff must show proof of his or her claims. Plaintiff may do this in one or more of
15 the following ways. Plaintiff may rely on plaintiff's statements made under penalty of
16 perjury in the complaint if the complaint shows that plaintiff has personal knowledge
17 of the matters stated and plaintiff specifies those parts of the complaint on which
18 plaintiff relies. Plaintiff may serve and file one or more affidavits or declarations
19 setting forth the facts that plaintiff believes prove plaintiff's claims; the person who
20 signs an affidavit or declaration must have personal knowledge of the facts stated.
21 Plaintiff may rely on written records, but plaintiff must prove that the records are what
22 plaintiff asserts they are. Plaintiff may rely on all or any part of the transcript of one
23 or more depositions, answers to interrogatories, or admissions obtained in this
24 proceeding. If plaintiff fails to contradict the defendant's evidence with
25 counteraffidavits or other admissible evidence, the court may accept defendant's
26 evidence as true and grant the motion. If there is some good reason why such facts are
27 not available to plaintiff when required to oppose a motion for summary judgment, the
28 court will consider a request to postpone consideration of the defendant's motion. See

1 Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(d). If plaintiff does not serve and file a written opposition to the
2 motion, or a request to postpone consideration of the motion, the court may consider
3 the failure to act as a waiver of opposition to the defendant's motion. See L.R. 230(l).
4 If the court grants the motion for summary judgment, whether opposed or unopposed,
5 judgment will be entered for the defendant without a trial and the case will be closed
6 as to that defendant; and

- 7 9. If defendant moves for summary judgment, defendant must contemporaneously serve
8 with the motion, but in a separate document, a copy of the attached Rand Notice. See
9 Woods v. Carey, 684 F.3d 934, 935 (9th Cir. 2012); Rand v. Rowland, 154 F.3d 952,
10 957 (9th Cir. 1998). **Failure to do so may constitute grounds for denial of the**
11 **motion.**

12 Dated: January 27, 2021

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KENDALL J. NEWMAN
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

Rand Notice to Plaintiff

This notice is provided to ensure that you, a pro se prisoner plaintiff, “have fair, timely and adequate notice of what is required” to oppose a motion for summary judgment. See Woods v. Carey, 684 F.3d 934 (9th Cir. 2012); Rand v. Rowland, 154 F.3d 952, 957 (9th Cir. 1998). The court requires that you be provided with this notice regarding the requirements for opposing a motion for summary judgment under Rule 56 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

When a defendant moves for summary judgment, the defendant is requesting that the court grant judgment in defendant’s favor without a trial. If there is no real dispute about any fact that would affect the result of your case, the defendant who asked for summary judgment is entitled to judgment as a matter of law, which will end your case against that defendant. A motion for summary judgment will set forth the facts that the defendant asserts are not reasonably subject to dispute and that entitle the defendant to judgment.

To oppose a motion for summary judgment, you must show proof of your claims. To do this, you may refer to specific statements made in your complaint if you signed your complaint under penalty of perjury and if your complaint shows that you have personal knowledge of the matters stated. You may also submit declarations setting forth the facts that you believe prove your claims, as long as the person who signs the declaration has personal knowledge of the facts stated. You may also submit all or part of deposition transcripts, answers to interrogatories, admissions, and other authenticated documents. For each of the facts listed in the defendant’s Statement of Undisputed Facts, you must admit the facts that are undisputed, and deny the facts that are disputed. If you deny a fact, you must cite to the proof that you rely on to support your denial. See L.R. 260(b). If you fail to contradict the defendant’s evidence with your own evidence, the court may accept the defendant’s evidence as the truth and grant the motion.

The court will consider a request to postpone consideration of the defendant’s motion if you submit a declaration showing that for a specific reason you cannot present such facts in your opposition. If you do not respond to the motion, the court may consider your failure to act as a waiver of your opposition. See L.R. 230(l).

If the court grants the defendant’s motion, whether opposed or unopposed, judgment will be entered for that defendant without a trial and the case will be closed as to that defendant.

[United States Code Annotated](#)

[Federal Rules of Civil Procedure for the United States District Courts \(Refs & Annos\)](#)

[Title V. Disclosures and Discovery \(Refs & Annos\)](#)

Federal Rules of Civil Procedure Rule 26

Rule 26. Duty to Disclose; General Provisions Governing
Discovery [Rule Text & Notes of Decisions subdivisions I, II]

[Currentness](#)

<Notes of Decisions for 28 USCA [Federal Rules of Civil Procedure Rule 26](#) are displayed in multiple documents. >

(a) Required Disclosures.

(1) *Initial Disclosure.*

(A) *In General.* Except as exempted by [Rule 26\(a\)\(1\)\(B\)](#) or as otherwise stipulated or ordered by the court, a party must, without awaiting a discovery request, provide to the other parties:

(i) the name and, if known, the address and telephone number of each individual likely to have discoverable information--along with the subjects of that information--that the disclosing party may use to support its claims or defenses, unless the use would be solely for impeachment;

(ii) a copy--or a description by category and location--of all documents, electronically stored information, and tangible things that the disclosing party has in its possession, custody, or control and may use to support its claims or defenses, unless the use would be solely for impeachment;

(iii) a computation of each category of damages claimed by the disclosing party--who must also make available for inspection and copying as under [Rule 34](#) the documents or other evidentiary material, unless privileged or protected from disclosure, on which each computation is based, including materials bearing on the nature and extent of injuries suffered; and

(iv) for inspection and copying as under [Rule 34](#), any insurance agreement under which an insurance business may be liable to satisfy all or part of a possible judgment in the action or to indemnify or reimburse for payments made to satisfy the judgment.

(B) *Proceedings Exempt from Initial Disclosure.* The following proceedings are exempt from initial disclosure:

(i) an action for review on an administrative record;

- (ii) a forfeiture action in rem arising from a federal statute;
- (iii) a petition for habeas corpus or any other proceeding to challenge a criminal conviction or sentence;
- (iv) an action brought without an attorney by a person in the custody of the United States, a state, or a state subdivision;
- (v) an action to enforce or quash an administrative summons or subpoena;
- (vi) an action by the United States to recover benefit payments;
- (vii) an action by the United States to collect on a student loan guaranteed by the United States;
- (viii) a proceeding ancillary to a proceeding in another court; and
- (ix) an action to enforce an arbitration award.

(C) Time for Initial Disclosures--In General. A party must make the initial disclosures at or within 14 days after the parties' [Rule 26\(f\)](#) conference unless a different time is set by stipulation or court order, or unless a party objects during the conference that initial disclosures are not appropriate in this action and states the objection in the proposed discovery plan. In ruling on the objection, the court must determine what disclosures, if any, are to be made and must set the time for disclosure.

(D) Time for Initial Disclosures--For Parties Served or Joined Later. A party that is first served or otherwise joined after the [Rule 26\(f\)](#) conference must make the initial disclosures within 30 days after being served or joined, unless a different time is set by stipulation or court order.

(E) Basis for Initial Disclosure; Unacceptable Excuses. A party must make its initial disclosures based on the information then reasonably available to it. A party is not excused from making its disclosures because it has not fully investigated the case or because it challenges the sufficiency of another party's disclosures or because another party has not made its disclosures.

(2) Disclosure of Expert Testimony.

(A) In General. In addition to the disclosures required by [Rule 26\(a\)\(1\)](#), a party must disclose to the other parties the identity of any witness it may use at trial to present evidence under [Federal Rule of Evidence 702](#), [703](#), or [705](#).

(B) Witnesses Who Must Provide a Written Report. Unless otherwise stipulated or ordered by the court, this disclosure must be accompanied by a written report--prepared and signed by the witness--if the witness is one retained or specially

employed to provide expert testimony in the case or one whose duties as the party's employee regularly involve giving expert testimony. The report must contain:

- (i) a complete statement of all opinions the witness will express and the basis and reasons for them;
- (ii) the facts or data considered by the witness in forming them;
- (iii) any exhibits that will be used to summarize or support them;
- (iv) the witness's qualifications, including a list of all publications authored in the previous 10 years;
- (v) a list of all other cases in which, during the previous 4 years, the witness testified as an expert at trial or by deposition; and
- (vi) a statement of the compensation to be paid for the study and testimony in the case.

(C) *Witnesses Who Do Not Provide a Written Report.* Unless otherwise stipulated or ordered by the court, if the witness is not required to provide a written report, this disclosure must state:

- (i) the subject matter on which the witness is expected to present evidence under [Federal Rule of Evidence 702](#), [703](#), or [705](#); and
- (ii) a summary of the facts and opinions to which the witness is expected to testify.

(D) *Time to Disclose Expert Testimony.* A party must make these disclosures at the times and in the sequence that the court orders. Absent a stipulation or a court order, the disclosures must be made:

- (i) at least 90 days before the date set for trial or for the case to be ready for trial; or
- (ii) if the evidence is intended solely to contradict or rebut evidence on the same subject matter identified by another party under [Rule 26\(a\)\(2\)\(B\) or \(C\)](#), within 30 days after the other party's disclosure.

(E) *Supplementing the Disclosure.* The parties must supplement these disclosures when required under [Rule 26\(e\)](#).

(3) *Pretrial Disclosures.*

(A) *In General.* In addition to the disclosures required by [Rule 26\(a\)\(1\) and \(2\)](#), a party must provide to the other parties and promptly file the following information about the evidence that it may present at trial other than solely for impeachment:

(i) the name and, if not previously provided, the address and telephone number of each witness--separately identifying those the party expects to present and those it may call if the need arises;

(ii) the designation of those witnesses whose testimony the party expects to present by deposition and, if not taken stenographically, a transcript of the pertinent parts of the deposition; and

(iii) an identification of each document or other exhibit, including summaries of other evidence--separately identifying those items the party expects to offer and those it may offer if the need arises.

(B) Time for Pretrial Disclosures; Objections. Unless the court orders otherwise, these disclosures must be made at least 30 days before trial. Within 14 days after they are made, unless the court sets a different time, a party may serve and promptly file a list of the following objections: any objections to the use under [Rule 32\(a\)](#) of a deposition designated by another party under [Rule 26\(a\)\(3\)\(A\)\(ii\)](#); and any objection, together with the grounds for it, that may be made to the admissibility of materials identified under [Rule 26\(a\)\(3\)\(A\)\(iii\)](#). An objection not so made--except for one under [Federal Rule of Evidence 402](#) or [403](#)--is waived unless excused by the court for good cause.

(4) Form of Disclosures. Unless the court orders otherwise, all disclosures under [Rule 26\(a\)](#) must be in writing, signed, and served.

(b) Discovery Scope and Limits.

(1) Scope in General. Unless otherwise limited by court order, the scope of discovery is as follows: Parties may obtain discovery regarding any nonprivileged matter that is relevant to any party's claim or defense and proportional to the needs of the case, considering the importance of the issues at stake in the action, the amount in controversy, the parties' relative access to relevant information, the parties' resources, the importance of the discovery in resolving the issues, and whether the burden or expense of the proposed discovery outweighs its likely benefit. Information within this scope of discovery need not be admissible in evidence to be discoverable.

(2) Limitations on Frequency and Extent.

(A) When Permitted. By order, the court may alter the limits in these rules on the number of depositions and interrogatories or on the length of depositions under [Rule 30](#). By order or local rule, the court may also limit the number of requests under [Rule 36](#).

(B) Specific Limitations on Electronically Stored Information. A party need not provide discovery of electronically stored information from sources that the party identifies as not reasonably accessible because of undue burden or cost. On motion to compel discovery or for a protective order, the party from whom discovery is sought must show that the information is not reasonably accessible because of undue burden or cost. If that showing is made, the court may nonetheless order discovery from such sources if the requesting party shows good cause, considering the limitations of [Rule 26\(b\)\(2\)\(C\)](#). The court may specify conditions for the discovery.

(C) *When Required.* On motion or on its own, the court must limit the frequency or extent of discovery otherwise allowed by these rules or by local rule if it determines that:

- (i) the discovery sought is unreasonably cumulative or duplicative, or can be obtained from some other source that is more convenient, less burdensome, or less expensive;
- (ii) the party seeking discovery has had ample opportunity to obtain the information by discovery in the action; or
- (iii) the proposed discovery is outside the scope permitted by [Rule 26\(b\)\(1\)](#).

(3) Trial Preparation: Materials.

(A) *Documents and Tangible Things.* Ordinarily, a party may not discover documents and tangible things that are prepared in anticipation of litigation or for trial by or for another party or its representative (including the other party's attorney, consultant, surety, indemnitor, insurer, or agent). But, subject to [Rule 26\(b\)\(4\)](#), those materials may be discovered if:

- (i) they are otherwise discoverable under [Rule 26\(b\)\(1\)](#); and
- (ii) the party shows that it has substantial need for the materials to prepare its case and cannot, without undue hardship, obtain their substantial equivalent by other means.

(B) *Protection Against Disclosure.* If the court orders discovery of those materials, it must protect against disclosure of the mental impressions, conclusions, opinions, or legal theories of a party's attorney or other representative concerning the litigation.

(C) *Previous Statement.* Any party or other person may, on request and without the required showing, obtain the person's own previous statement about the action or its subject matter. If the request is refused, the person may move for a court order, and [Rule 37\(a\)\(5\)](#) applies to the award of expenses. A previous statement is either:

- (i) a written statement that the person has signed or otherwise adopted or approved; or
- (ii) a contemporaneous stenographic, mechanical, electrical, or other recording--or a transcription of it--that recites substantially verbatim the person's oral statement.

(4) Trial Preparation: Experts.

(A) *Deposition of an Expert Who May Testify.* A party may depose any person who has been identified as an expert whose opinions may be presented at trial. If [Rule 26\(a\)\(2\)\(B\)](#) requires a report from the expert, the deposition may be conducted only after the report is provided.

(B) Trial-Preparation Protection for Draft Reports or Disclosures. [Rules 26\(b\)\(3\)\(A\) and \(B\)](#) protect drafts of any report or disclosure required under [Rule 26\(a\)\(2\)](#), regardless of the form in which the draft is recorded.

(C) Trial-Preparation Protection for Communications Between a Party's Attorney and Expert Witnesses. [Rules 26\(b\)\(3\)\(A\) and \(B\)](#) protect communications between the party's attorney and any witness required to provide a report under [Rule 26\(a\)\(2\)\(B\)](#), regardless of the form of the communications, except to the extent that the communications:

- (i) relate to compensation for the expert's study or testimony;
- (ii) identify facts or data that the party's attorney provided and that the expert considered in forming the opinions to be expressed; or
- (iii) identify assumptions that the party's attorney provided and that the expert relied on in forming the opinions to be expressed.

(D) Expert Employed Only for Trial Preparation. Ordinarily, a party may not, by interrogatories or deposition, discover facts known or opinions held by an expert who has been retained or specially employed by another party in anticipation of litigation or to prepare for trial and who is not expected to be called as a witness at trial. But a party may do so only:

- (i) as provided in [Rule 35\(b\)](#); or
- (ii) on showing exceptional circumstances under which it is impracticable for the party to obtain facts or opinions on the same subject by other means.

(E) Payment. Unless manifest injustice would result, the court must require that the party seeking discovery:

- (i) pay the expert a reasonable fee for time spent in responding to discovery under [Rule 26\(b\)\(4\)\(A\) or \(D\)](#); and
- (ii) for discovery under (D), also pay the other party a fair portion of the fees and expenses it reasonably incurred in obtaining the expert's facts and opinions.

(5) Claiming Privilege or Protecting Trial-Preparation Materials.

(A) Information Withheld. When a party withholds information otherwise discoverable by claiming that the information is privileged or subject to protection as trial-preparation material, the party must:

- (i) expressly make the claim; and

(ii) describe the nature of the documents, communications, or tangible things not produced or disclosed--and do so in a manner that, without revealing information itself privileged or protected, will enable other parties to assess the claim.

(B) Information Produced. If information produced in discovery is subject to a claim of privilege or of protection as trial-preparation material, the party making the claim may notify any party that received the information of the claim and the basis for it. After being notified, a party must promptly return, sequester, or destroy the specified information and any copies it has; must not use or disclose the information until the claim is resolved; must take reasonable steps to retrieve the information if the party disclosed it before being notified; and may promptly present the information to the court under seal for a determination of the claim. The producing party must preserve the information until the claim is resolved.

(c) Protective Orders.

(1) In General. A party or any person from whom discovery is sought may move for a protective order in the court where the action is pending -- or as an alternative on matters relating to a deposition, in the court for the district where the deposition will be taken. The motion must include a certification that the movant has in good faith conferred or attempted to confer with other affected parties in an effort to resolve the dispute without court action. The court may, for good cause, issue an order to protect a party or person from annoyance, embarrassment, oppression, or undue burden or expense, including one or more of the following:

(A) forbidding the disclosure or discovery;

(B) specifying terms, including time and place or the allocation of expenses, for the disclosure or discovery;

(C) prescribing a discovery method other than the one selected by the party seeking discovery;

(D) forbidding inquiry into certain matters, or limiting the scope of disclosure or discovery to certain matters;

(E) designating the persons who may be present while the discovery is conducted;

(F) requiring that a deposition be sealed and opened only on court order;

(G) requiring that a trade secret or other confidential research, development, or commercial information not be revealed or be revealed only in a specified way; and

(H) requiring that the parties simultaneously file specified documents or information in sealed envelopes, to be opened as the court directs.

(2) Ordering Discovery. If a motion for a protective order is wholly or partly denied, the court may, on just terms, order that any party or person provide or permit discovery.

(3) **Awarding Expenses.** [Rule 37\(a\)\(5\)](#) applies to the award of expenses.

(d) Timing and Sequence of Discovery.

(1) **Timing.** A party may not seek discovery from any source before the parties have conferred as required by [Rule 26\(f\)](#), except in a proceeding exempted from initial disclosure under [Rule 26\(a\)\(1\)\(B\)](#), or when authorized by these rules, by stipulation, or by court order.

(2) **Early [Rule 34](#) Requests.**

(A) **Time to Deliver.** More than 21 days after the summons and complaint are served on a party, a request under [Rule 34](#) may be delivered:

(i) to that party by any other party, and

(ii) by that party to any plaintiff or to any other party that has been served.

(B) **When Considered Served.** The request is considered to have been served at the first [Rule 26\(f\)](#) conference.

(3) **Sequence.** Unless the parties stipulate or the court orders otherwise for the parties' and witnesses' convenience and in the interests of justice:

(A) methods of discovery may be used in any sequence; and

(B) discovery by one party does not require any other party to delay its discovery.

(e) Supplementing Disclosures and Responses.

(1) **In General.** A party who has made a disclosure under [Rule 26\(a\)](#)--or who has responded to an interrogatory, request for production, or request for admission--must supplement or correct its disclosure or response:

(A) in a timely manner if the party learns that in some material respect the disclosure or response is incomplete or incorrect, and if the additional or corrective information has not otherwise been made known to the other parties during the discovery process or in writing; or

(B) as ordered by the court.

(2) **Expert Witness.** For an expert whose report must be disclosed under [Rule 26\(a\)\(2\)\(B\)](#), the party's duty to supplement extends both to information included in the report and to information given during the expert's deposition. Any additions or changes to this information must be disclosed by the time the party's pretrial disclosures under [Rule 26\(a\)\(3\)](#) are due.

(f) Conference of the Parties; Planning for Discovery.

(1) **Conference Timing.** Except in a proceeding exempted from initial disclosure under [Rule 26\(a\)\(1\)\(B\)](#) or when the court orders otherwise, the parties must confer as soon as practicable--and in any event at least 21 days before a scheduling conference is to be held or a scheduling order is due under [Rule 16\(b\)](#).

(2) **Conference Content; Parties' Responsibilities.** In conferring, the parties must consider the nature and basis of their claims and defenses and the possibilities for promptly settling or resolving the case; make or arrange for the disclosures required by [Rule 26\(a\)\(1\)](#); discuss any issues about preserving discoverable information; and develop a proposed discovery plan. The attorneys of record and all unrepresented parties that have appeared in the case are jointly responsible for arranging the conference, for attempting in good faith to agree on the proposed discovery plan, and for submitting to the court within 14 days after the conference a written report outlining the plan. The court may order the parties or attorneys to attend the conference in person.

(3) **Discovery Plan.** A discovery plan must state the parties' views and proposals on:

(A) what changes should be made in the timing, form, or requirement for disclosures under [Rule 26\(a\)](#), including a statement of when initial disclosures were made or will be made;

(B) the subjects on which discovery may be needed, when discovery should be completed, and whether discovery should be conducted in phases or be limited to or focused on particular issues;

(C) any issues about disclosure, discovery, or preservation of electronically stored information, including the form or forms in which it should be produced;

(D) any issues about claims of privilege or of protection as trial-preparation materials, including -- if the parties agree on a procedure to assert these claims after production -- whether to ask the court to include their agreement in an order under [Federal Rule of Evidence 502](#);

(E) what changes should be made in the limitations on discovery imposed under these rules or by local rule, and what other limitations should be imposed; and

(F) any other orders that the court should issue under [Rule 26\(c\)](#) or under [Rule 16\(b\)](#) and (c).

(4) **Expedited Schedule.** If necessary to comply with its expedited schedule for [Rule 16\(b\)](#) conferences, a court may by local rule:

(A) require the parties' conference to occur less than 21 days before the scheduling conference is held or a scheduling order is due under [Rule 16\(b\)](#); and

(B) require the written report outlining the discovery plan to be filed less than 14 days after the parties' conference, or excuse the parties from submitting a written report and permit them to report orally on their discovery plan at the [Rule 16\(b\)](#) conference.

(g) Signing Disclosures and Discovery Requests, Responses, and Objections.

(1) Signature Required; Effect of Signature. Every disclosure under [Rule 26\(a\)\(1\)](#) or [\(a\)\(3\)](#) and every discovery request, response, or objection must be signed by at least one attorney of record in the attorney's own name--or by the party personally, if unrepresented--and must state the signer's address, e-mail address, and telephone number. By signing, an attorney or party certifies that to the best of the person's knowledge, information, and belief formed after a reasonable inquiry:

(A) with respect to a disclosure, it is complete and correct as of the time it is made; and

(B) with respect to a discovery request, response, or objection, it is:

(i) consistent with these rules and warranted by existing law or by a nonfrivolous argument for extending, modifying, or reversing existing law, or for establishing new law;

(ii) not interposed for any improper purpose, such as to harass, cause unnecessary delay, or needlessly increase the cost of litigation; and

(iii) neither unreasonable nor unduly burdensome or expensive, considering the needs of the case, prior discovery in the case, the amount in controversy, and the importance of the issues at stake in the action.

(2) Failure to Sign. Other parties have no duty to act on an unsigned disclosure, request, response, or objection until it is signed, and the court must strike it unless a signature is promptly supplied after the omission is called to the attorney's or party's attention.

(3) Sanction for Improper Certification. If a certification violates this rule without substantial justification, the court, on motion or on its own, must impose an appropriate sanction on the signer, the party on whose behalf the signer was acting, or both. The sanction may include an order to pay the reasonable expenses, including attorney's fees, caused by the violation.

CREDIT(S)

(Amended December 27, 1946, effective March 19, 1948; January 21, 1963, effective July 1, 1963; February 28, 1966, effective July 1, 1966; March 30, 1970, effective July 1, 1970; April 29, 1980, effective August 1, 1980; April 28, 1983, effective August 1, 1983; March 2, 1987, effective August 1, 1987; April 22, 1993, effective December 1, 1993; April 17, 2000, effective December 1, 2000; April 12, 2006, effective December 1, 2006; April 30, 2007, effective December 1, 2007; April 28, 2010, effective December 1, 2010; April 29, 2015, effective December 1, 2015.)